



Any Questions About the Substance...?

- ❏ “An **ad hominem** argument, also known as **argumentum ad hominem** (Latin: “argument to the man”, “argument against the man”) consists of replying to an argument or factual claim by attacking or appealing to a characteristic or belief of the person making the argument or claim, rather than by addressing the substance of the argument or producing evidence against the claim. The process of proving or disproving the claim is thereby subverted, and the argumentum ad hominem works to change the subject.”

GOVERNMENT INVENTED FRACKING!

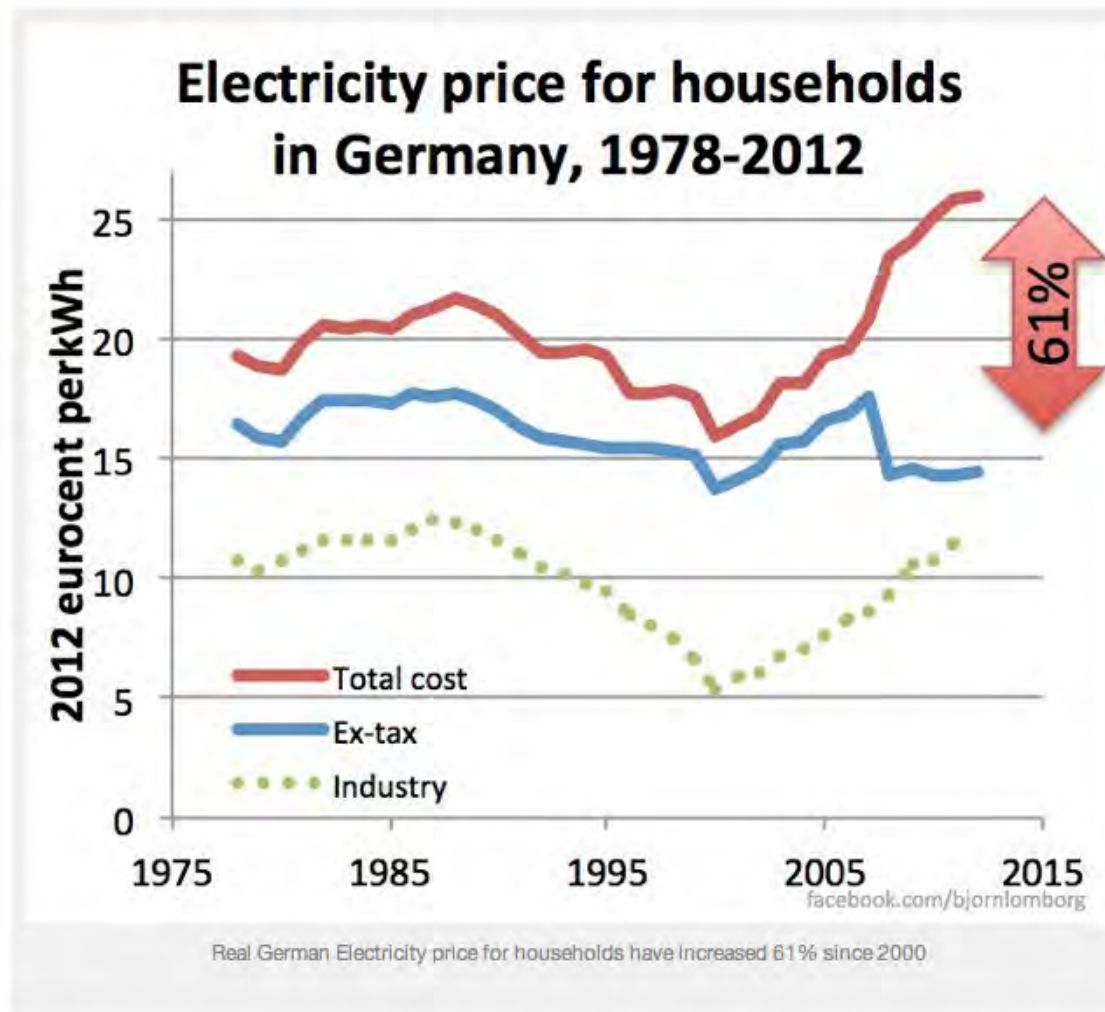
AS A CERTAIN FORMER SENATOR INVENTED THE INTERNET...

- Transparent rhetorical effort to coattail on a success it's trying to curtail
- Remarkable (and not at all) fact that government-funded research is not factual
- Fracking

Last year, the administration began touting its early investments in hydraulic fracturing -- or fracking -- technology, which has helped drive a natural gas boom in the United States, as justification for current investments in new clean energy technologies (*E&E Daily*, Feb. 14, 2011). And that approach went primetime this year when Obama made a direct link between the two in his State of the Union address.
- Directional drilling in 1920s. Hydraulic fracking in 1940s.
- Analyses

"By the way, it was public research dollars, over the course of 30 years, that helped develop the technologies to extract all this natural gas out of shale rock -- reminding us that government support is critical in helping businesses get new energy ideas off the ground," Obama said
- There is a world of difference between taxpayer-funded research having contributed to advances, and the notion that government can interdict in energy markets to bring about positive economic outcomes.
- Probably advanced matters a few years. But citing the former as somehow justifying the latter is implausible and reflective of how bad the case is.

Data from OECD (prices <http://bit.ly/1oIXX5J>, with 2012 estimated from first two quarters from IEA, and adjusted with German Consumer Price Index (MEI), <http://bit.ly/UkWaj7>)



Real German electricity prices for households have increased 61% since 2000. One quarter of household costs now stems directly from renewable energy.

Debt Lasts

- Spaniards are still on the hook for hiding the cost of ‘green energy’ from the ratepayer, having to pay down this debt, which became so staggering it threatened to break the state’s bank on its own. Using Eurostat figures, indicates that to pay it off now would require 11% of Spain’s Gross Domestic Product.

March 2009


Study of the effects on
employment of public
aid to renewable
energy sources


Research director:
• Gabriel Calzada Álvarez PhD.


URJC researchers:
• Raquel Merino Jara
• Juan Ramón Rallo Julián

Technical Consultant:
• José Ignacio García Bielsa



DENMARK 
WIND ENERGY: THE CASE OF DENMARK

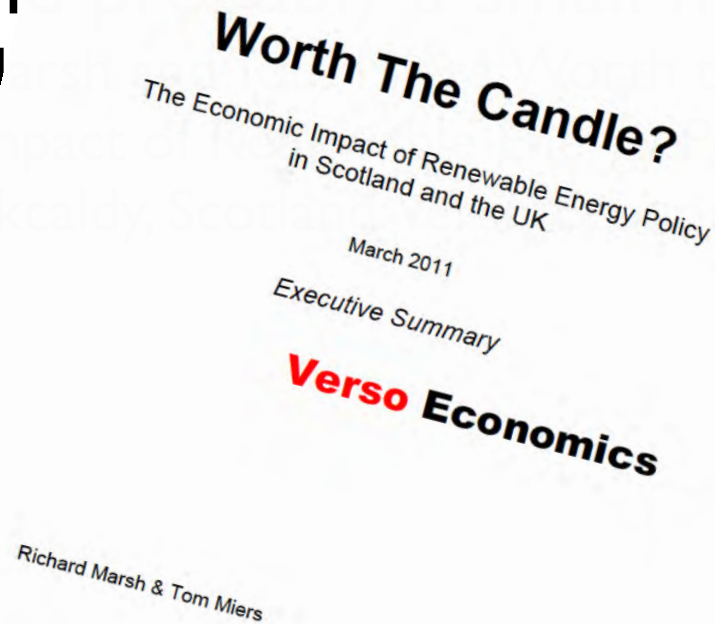
GERMANY 
ECONOMIC IMPACTS FROM THE PROMOTION OF
RENEWABLE ENERGIES: THE GERMAN EXPERIENCE

SPAIN 
STUDY OF THE EFFECTS ON EMPLOYMENT OF
PUBLIC AID TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Text

Scotland

- “The report’s findings is that for every job created in the energy sector, 3.7 jobs are lost in other sectors, a net loss of 2.7 jobs for the economy.” (Richard Marsh & Tom Miers, *Worth The Candle? The Economic Impact of Renewable Energy Policy in Scotland and the UK* (Verso Economics, March 2011))



Italy

- “[T]he job in the investment sector generates subsidies that the rest of the country has to take all its own costs.”



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- Case of

Jobs Real Jobs? The
2010)



“We embarked on a big transition to a low-carbon economy without taking into account the cost and without factoring in the competitive impact,” says Fabien Roques, head of European power and carbon at the energy consulting firm IHS CERA in Paris. “I think there will be a critical review of some of these policies in the next few years.”

- It isn't because warnings weren't given
- It's that they weren't heeded
- Caution was politically incorrect
- No excuse for still following them
- *Esp.* after claiming “look to Europe”...

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1978

Solar Power Seen Meeting 20% of Needs By 2000; Carter May Seek Outlay Boost

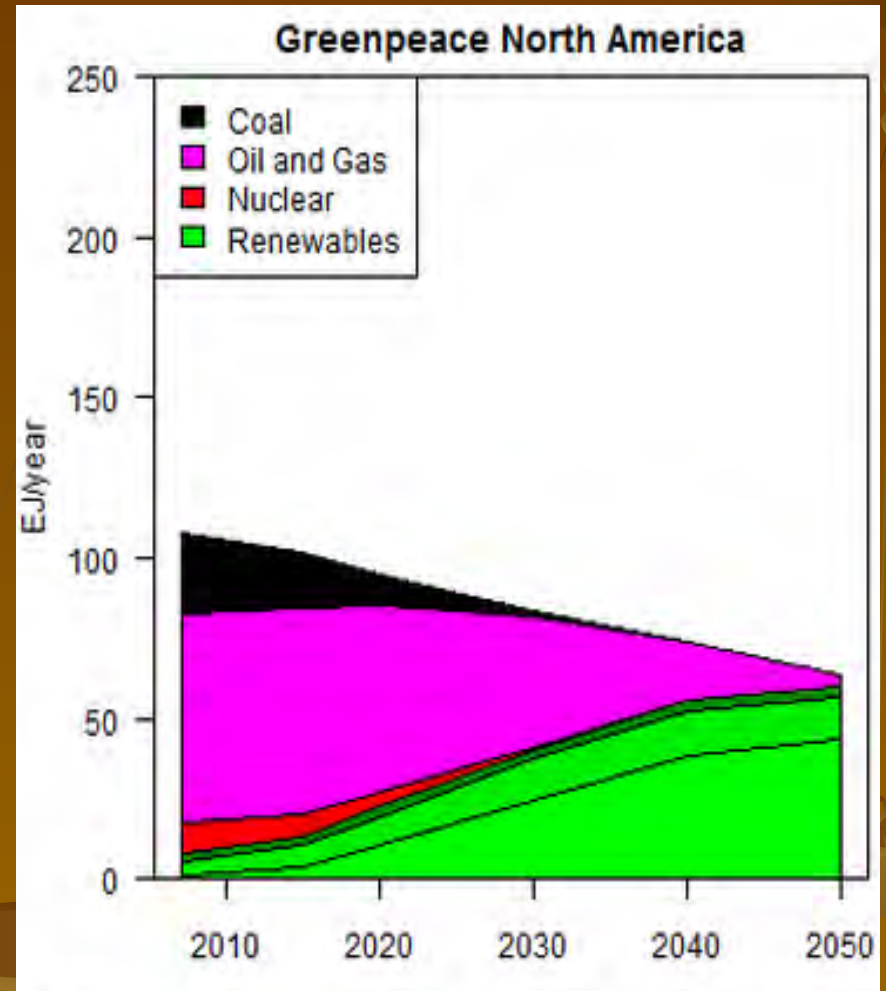
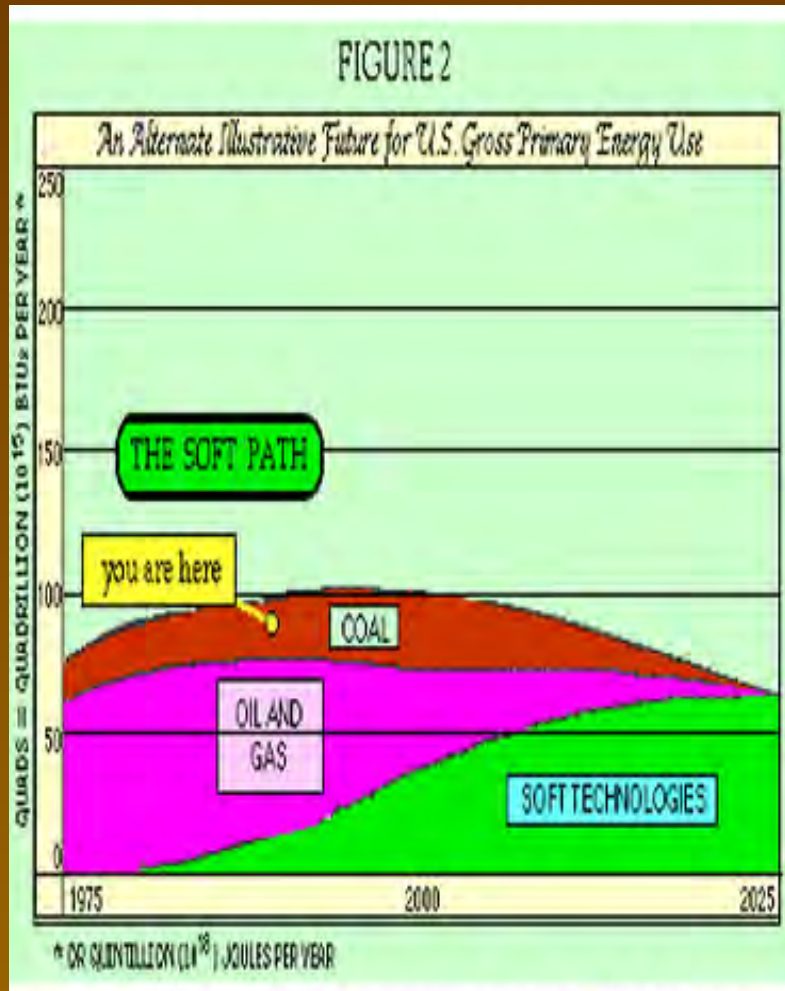
By WALTER S. MOSSBERG

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Federal planners have concluded that solar energy can contribute as much as 20% of U.S. energy needs by the

that a second, smaller review group be named to tailor policy options to a specific goal, preferably the environmental council's projection of a 25% solar share of U.S. energy by 2000.

News flash from 1891...1976... 2011: *Renewables just 20 years away!*





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Wind power

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In July 1887, a Scottish academic, Professor [James Blyth](#), undertook wind power experiments that culminated in a UK patent in 1891.^[17] In the US, [Charles F. Brush](#) produced electricity using a wind powered machine, starting in the winter of 1887-1888, which powered his home and laboratory until about 1900. In the 1890s, the Danish scientist and inventor [Poul la Cour](#) constructed wind turbines to generate electricity, which was then used to produce [hydrogen](#).^[17] These were the first of what was to become the modern form of wind turbine.



James Blyth's electricity generating wind turbine photographed in 1891



The first automatically operated wind turbine, built in Cleveland in 1887 by Charles F. Brush. It was 60 feet (18 m) tall, weighed 4 tons (3.6 metric tonnes) and powered a 12kW generator.^[17]



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Solar power

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about generation of electricity using solar energy. For other uses of solar energy, see [Solar energy](#).

Solar power is the conversion of [sunlight](#) into [electricity](#), either directly using [photovoltaics](#) (PV), or indirectly using [concentrated solar power](#) (CSP). Concentrated solar power systems use lenses or mirrors and tracking systems to focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam. Photovoltaics convert light into electric current using the [photoelectric effect](#).^[1]



Photovoltaics

Main article: [Photovoltaics](#)

A [solar cell](#), or photovoltaic cell (PV), is a device that converts light into electric current using the [photoelectric effect](#). The first solar cell was constructed by [Charles Fritts](#) in the 1880s.^[12] In 1931 a German engineer, Dr Bruno Lange, developed a photo cell using silver selenide in place of

Development and deployment

Main article: [Deployment of solar power to energy grids](#)



Nellis Solar Power Plant, 14 MW power

The early development of solar technologies starting in the 1860s was driven by an expectation that coal would soon become scarce. However, development of solar technologies stagnated in the early 20th century in the face of the increasing availability, economy, and utility of coal and petroleum.^[19] In 1974 it was estimated that only six private homes in all of North America were entirely heated or cooled by functional solar power systems.^[20] The 1973 oil embargo and 1979 energy crisis caused a reorganization of energy policies around the world and brought renewed attention to developing solar technologies.^{[21][22]} Deployment strategies focused on incentive programs such as the Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Program in the US and the Sunshine Program in Japan. Other efforts included the formation of research facilities in the US (SERI, now NREL), Japan (NEDO), and Germany (Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE).^[23]

HOME » EARTH » ENERGY » WIND POWER

Wind farm turbines wear sooner than expected, says study

Britain's wind farms are wearing out far more rapidly than previously thought, making them more expensive as a result, according to an authoritative new study.



Will the world end if Britain's landscape isn't covered in wind farms? Photo: David Noton Photography / Alamy



By Robert Mendick, Chief Reporter

8:40AM GMT 30 Dec 2012

138 Comments

The analysis of almost 3,000 onshore wind turbines — the biggest study of its kind — warns that they will continue to generate electricity effectively for just 12 to 15 years.

The wind energy industry and the Government base all their calculations on turbines enjoying a lifespan of 20 to 25 years.

The study estimates that routine wear and tear will more than double the cost of electricity being produced by wind farms in the next decade.

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Wind Power

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In Wind Power



How noisy is a wind farm?



Wind turbines would

“Er, it’s fuel prices! That’s it...”

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19 October 2011 Last updated at 07:21 ET

Andrew Neil

Presenter, *The Daily Politics*
More from Andrew



Energy market and by Andrew Neil

COMMENTS (24)

Energy Secretary Chris Huhne says that our fuel bills wouldn't rise so much if we could wean ourselves off ever-rising fossil fuels.

The big power companies say they've had to hike our gas and electricity bills because of rising global energy prices. I've been looking at energy prices and I'm not sure the picture is quite as they say.

Broadly, wholesale gas and electricity prices have moved in tandem. The wholesale price (what the energy companies pay) of both shot up in 2008 to a new peak.

Retail prices (what we pay in our fuel bills) quickly followed, also to a new peak.

Wholesale prices started rising again through 2010 and into 2011. But only modestly. Today they are still well below their 2008 peak.

But retail prices have risen again and are now above their 2008 peak. Despite lower wholesale prices compared with three years ago our fuel bills are higher than three years ago.

So, contrary to the Energy Secretary's position, higher fossil fuel prices cannot explain our current very high energy bills. And, contrary to the energy companies, they are not merely passing on the extra wholesale costs of energy.

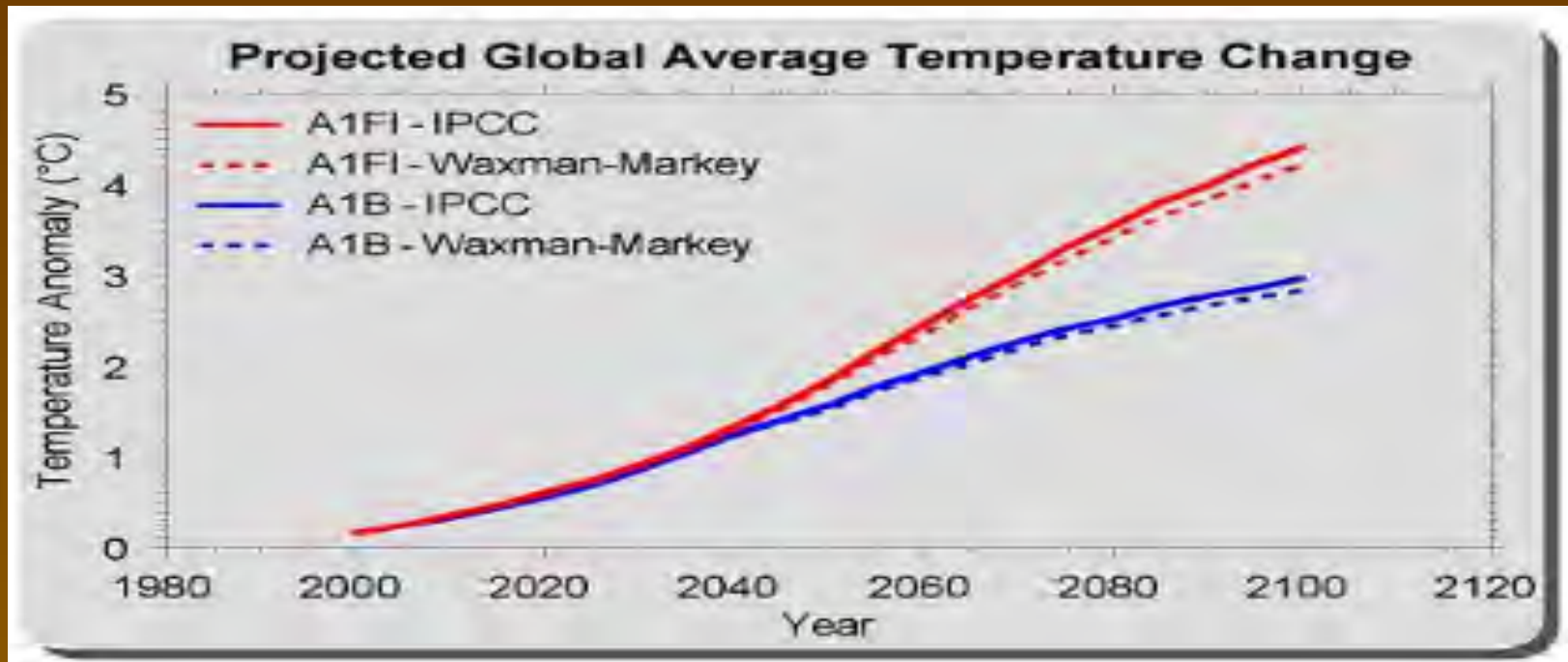
Two further thoughts. It is clear that the energy market is not functioning like a proper competitive market, otherwise retail prices would not just go up in line with wholesale prices but come down too.

And maybe the Huhne green agenda, involving huge subsidies to wind generation, which end up on all our fuel bills, is much larger than we've been told.



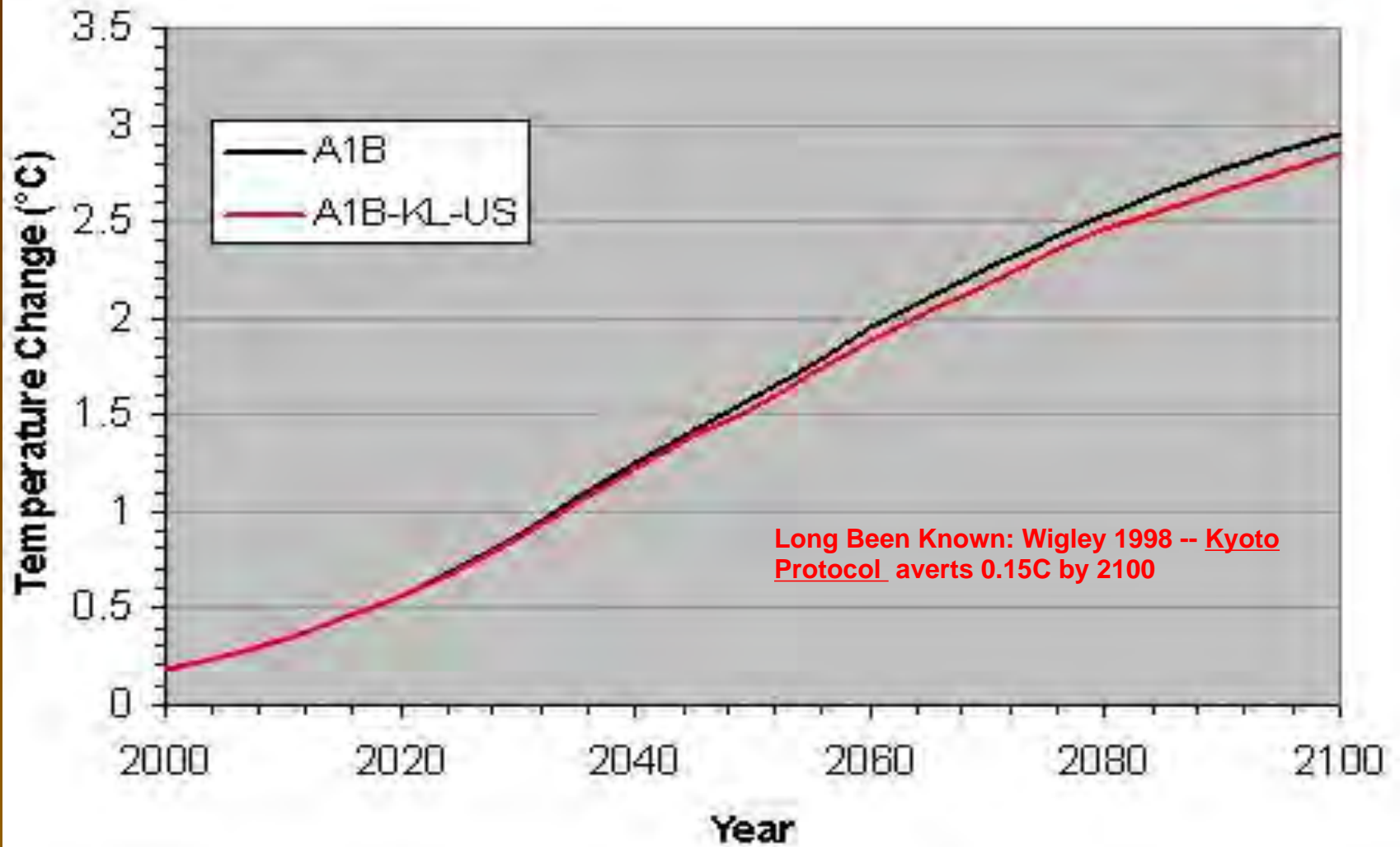
Questions over claims that higher fossil fuel prices explain current very high energy bills

No Impact, Man



Inconvenient Truth:

-  That's according to the same models, despite being amped up to show high climate sensitivity to GHGs not borne out by observations





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Democrats urged to play down 'global warming'

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**** FILE **** Democratic Reps. Edward J. Markey (left) of Massachusetts and Henry A. Waxman of California. (BLOOMBERG NEWS)

TOP STORIES IN

Opinion



A Super Offer

1 of 12



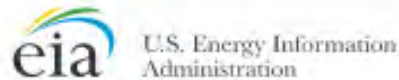
Mitt Romney: I

I will also refrain from contradicting a meme by one of your administration's supporters in the media, who claims a solar-based "energy transformation" is at hand due to the operation of "Moore's Law."

Solar-panel prices have come down sharply, it's true, but the reason is not big efficiency gains. Under Moore's Law, computer chips doubled their capacity every 18 months. It took 25 years for commercial solar panels to double their efficiency to today's 10% or so, and no "transformations" appear to be in the offing. Solyndra went bankrupt because its panels, with 12% efficiency, couldn't be delivered at a competitive price.

The following is believed to be an acceptance letter from Herbert M. Allison, a former chief financial officer of Merrill Lynch, chosen by the White House to advise on the Department of Energy's "green" loan program. He was recruited after the collapse of Solyndra, a solar company that received \$535 million in federal loan guarantees.

EIA



Analysis of Impacts of a Clean Energy Standard

as requested by Chairman Hall

October 2011

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A clean energy standard would increase electricity costs nationally by almost 30 percent, according to an Energy Information Administration study requested by the chairman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

The [report](#), released Oct. 24, found that a clean energy standard (CES) would increase household electricity bills by \$211 in 2035 and lead to a reduction in the gross domestic product by \$127 billion in the same time period.

In addition, the Analysis of Impacts of a Clean Energy Standard found that a CES would cause nationwide manufacturing employment to decline by 1 million jobs in 2025.

Down to this last 'success story'

☒ Even “Green Jobs” industry confesses:

☒ “Michael Eckhart, president of the American Council on Renewable Energy [said China has] ‘won manufacturing... Game over, exit the stadium,’ he said.”

☒ No worry: “he said there are U.S. jobs in installing and maintaining” renewables.

☒ Slightly off-message, if quite helpful.

China, in Fact

- ❑ Renewable 'target' to come 100% from hydro
- ❑ Market (western rich countries) went broke
- ❑ ...Had created bubble
- ❑ ...Faces social unrest
- ❑ ...Bubble bursting = real threat
- ❑ ...Imposed requirements to keep it inflated
- ❑ Mere self-preservation until things improve
- ❑ Installing more coal than anyone (still a model?)

So, how is China's heavily-subsidized solar industry doing, anyway? It must be paying off in a big way, providing all sorts of jobs and cheap energy, right? Err, no, as journalist Ying Ma notes in the current issue of the Weekly Standard:

Chinese solar companies face a gloomy outlook. The industry may have reaped enormous government financial support that drew open envy from President Obama; but according to the state newspaper *China Daily*, numerous small and medium-sized solar cell manufacturers have gone bankrupt, and more than 80 percent of China's 43 polysilicon companies have stopped production, as prices and orders have declined. China's largest solar manufacturers are battling severe financial problems.

LDK Solar, the largest maker of solar wafers in the world, faces a mountain of debt totaling about \$3.6 billion. Xinyu, the company's hometown in Jiangxi Province, has come to the rescue. Last July, the city government approved a measure to fund approximately \$80 million of LDK's loans. Then in October, LDK raised some \$23 million by selling a 19.9 percent stake to Heng Rui Xin Energy, a renewable energy company partly owned by Xinyu.

Suntech, the world's largest solar panel maker, also needed a bailout from its local government. Burdened with over \$2 billion of debt, it received nearly \$32 million in emergency funds in September. The loan was organized by the city of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province, where Suntech is headquartered, and was extended by the local branches of state banks, including the Bank of China and the China Development Bank.

Ying Ma notes in conclusion:

[T]urmoil in the Chinese solar industry teaches that massive state spending cannot forestall changes in market conditions, though it can distort market incentives and lead to overcapacity, inefficiencies, and other unintended consequences. The logic of the free market applies across national borders and without regard to the wishes of big-government dreamers.



POLITICS

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ed solar power industry looking an olyndra debacle

on refrain during the Obama administration's multi-billion
r subsidies and loan guarantees to the domestic solar power
was that the money was needed to prevent China from
ing the market.

could dent this thinking. When federally-backed Solyndra went
t costing taxpayers about \$528 million, China was fingered as
rit for having undersold domestic manufacturers on the solar
arket. This in turn was cited as proof we need to *continue*
these domestic companies.

in Kerry, D-Mass. — Obama's secretary of state nominee —
f a [classic example](#) of this rhetoric in late 2011:

Up for the Politics Digest newsletter!

We cannot allow long-time opponents of renewable
energy to focus the discussion only on Solyndra (whose
higher priced panels could not compete as solar costs
came down) when we should be thinking about competing
with China to win the next energy revolution. Why?
Because the race is on to put the right policies in place so
hundreds of thousands of new, good-paying renewable

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China Uses Feed-In Tariff to Build Domestic Solar Market

By CODO LIU of [ClimateWire](#)

Published: September 14, 2011

SHANGHAI -- After years of simply taking advantage of overseas demand, China has taken a critical step to form its own solar market.

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Since last month, project developers here can sell electricity generated from the sun to utilities at a price of about 15 cents per kilowatt-hour, a result of China's first nationwide feed-in tariff scheme for solar energy. And in some cases, depending on the timing and location of solar projects, the price is slightly higher.



Analysts attribute the birth of this long-awaited scheme to two urgent needs: keeping the nation's promise to use non-fossil fuels amid nuclear development setbacks, and feeding its hungry solar manufacturers for whom overseas markets are no longer sufficient.

Green

A blog about energy and the



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The greening of China a mirage

JOHN LEE The Australian September 19, 2011 12:00AM

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EARLIER this month, Zhang Ping, chairman of China's National Development and Reform Commission, which is charged with developing social and economic policies to transform the country, reportedly told local industry leaders China would show global leadership in fighting climate change.

Yet dig a little deeper and it becomes clear Beijing's carefully crafted message about shifting towards a green future is primarily designed for Western markets eager for alternative energy sources and as a defence against these same governments putting greater pressure on China to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

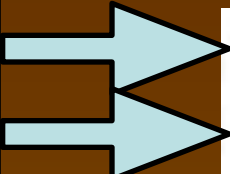
of output) by 17 per cent in 2015 compared with current levels. And 50 per cent of its energy will come from renewable sources by 2050.

Related Coverage

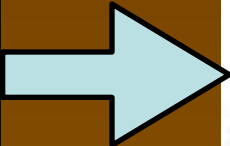
Greens capture \$10bn fund

Yet dig a little deeper and it becomes clear Beijing's carefully crafted message about shifting towards a green future is primarily designed for Western markets eager for alternative energy sources and as a defence against these same governments putting greater pressure on China to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.


What about China's ascension as world leader in the manufacture of wind and solar technologies? When China announced its fiscal stimulus in 2009, about one-third of it, or \$US200 billion, went to green energy projects in the wind, solar, hydropower and "clean-coal" sectors. Since then, the government has subsidised more than half of all costs incurred by Chinese state-owned companies engaged in these sectors. But this is more about the Chinese seeking opportunities in global markets than a more environmentally friendly future at home.



Wind power now accounts for less than 1 per cent of China's energy needs while solar constitutes one-thousandth of 1 per cent of the country's energy use. Provincial and local officials charged with maintaining economic growth at all costs and little else have few incentives to connect renewable energy assets to the power grid when fossil fuels are much cheaper. Chinese figures estimate by 2030, renewables (including hydropower) will meet 2 per cent to 3 per cent of the country's energy needs.



The outlook for Chinese-made renewable products and technologies is much more encouraging when viewed as an export opportunity to subsidised clean-energy sectors in foreign markets. Because of low production costs and peerless export manufacturing and shipping infrastructure, a Chinese-made wind turbine is one-third the price of one made in Germany or Spain. Foreign companies based in China and state-owned enterprises in the clean-energy sectors send most of the wind turbines and almost all the solar panels to the



US market. Far from exercising environmental leadership, Beijing has simply identified yet another export opportunity to Western consumers.

China pragmatic on energy
The Australian, 5 Jul 2011

China is leading the way in
climate change
Perth Now, 30 Jun 2011

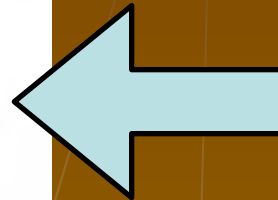
Gas chief slams Greens
opposition
The Australian, 25 May 2011

Coal-seam gas means jobs,
money and less emissions
The Australian, 25 May 2011

Take the issue of coal-fired power stations. China has closed down hundreds of its more inefficient coal-fired stations in the past few years. But for every coal-fired station shut down in the past three years, two have sprung up. While gross domestic product has been growing at about 10 per cent during the past five years, Chinese consumption of coal has been increasing at about 17 per cent each year and coal production has been increasing by more than 20 per cent in the same period.

According to some figures, investment in the coal industry has been increasing between 30 per cent and 50 per cent a year for the past three years.

The International Energy Agency estimates almost 80 per cent of China's energy needs will be met by coal and oil in 2030. Official Chinese estimates by industry, science and technology ministries suggest coal alone will still provide about two-thirds of China's fuel needs in 2030. Which leads to the inescapable conclusion that a target that half the country's energy needs will be met by renewable sources in 2050 is not achievable.



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'Green' China is a myth

Bjorn Lomborg

April 28, 2011

OPINION

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Through Green Lending We're Helping Reduce Energy Consumption. See How

A country that burns carbon to make green energy for the West is hardly a friend of the environment.

As the world's factory floor, China is not an obvious environmental leader. It is beleaguered by severe pollution and generates more carbon emissions than any other nation.

Yet many have trumpeted it as an emerging "green giant" for its non-carbon-based energy production and its aggressive promises to cut carbon emissions. *New York Times* foreign affairs columnist Thomas Friedman described China's "green leap forward" as "the most important thing to happen" at the end of the first decade of the 21st century.

But the facts do not support this "green" success story.

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China indeed invests more than any other nation in environmentally friendly energy production: \$US34 billion in 2009, or twice as much as the United States. Almost all of its investment, however, is spent producing green energy for Western nations that pay heavy subsidies for consumers to use solar panels and wind turbines.

China's Doing It!

Uh, What happened to 'Spain!'? Anyway. OK, I'll bite.

- ❏ Sec. Chu says China “winning ‘clean energy race’”
- ❏ Misunderstands China’s role in economy
- ❏ Says only way to match them is ‘cap carbon’
- ❏ You mean... like China? See I hate to break it to you

“That critical step will drive investment decisions toward clean energy.”

This does not compute. China does not cap carbon. China is fueling its development chiefly with coal, oil, and hydro-power, not wind- and solar-power. Almost 80% of China's electricity comes from coal, and China is investing billions in Canadian tar sands oil production. If China is both threat and model, won't America fall further behind in the “economic growth race” unless we produce more electricity from coal and approve the Keystone XL Pipeline?

Chu on China, Cont...

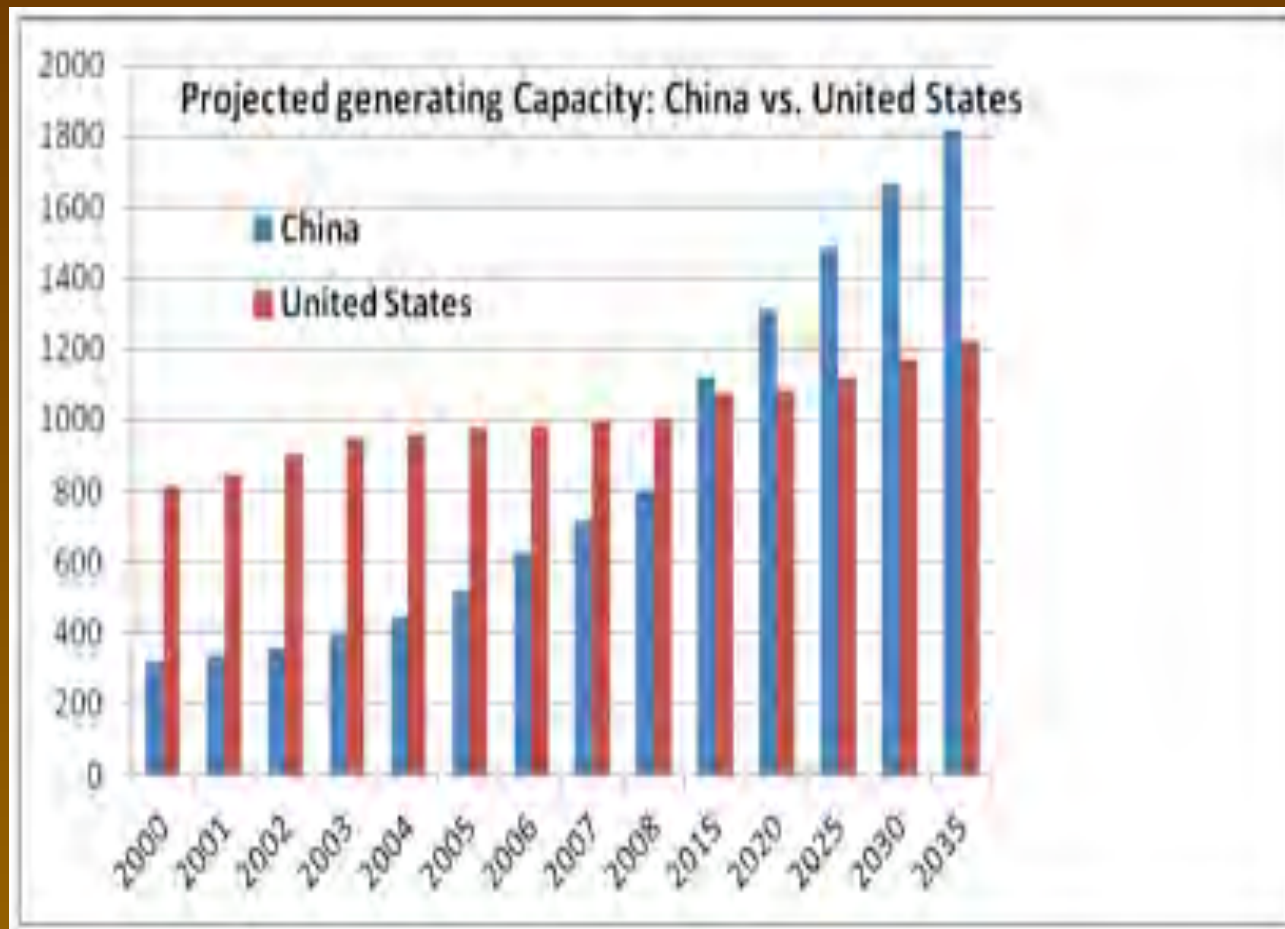
☒ So, also misunderstands what China's doing

☒ Here's the test:

☒ OK, we'll take China's deal

☒ No? Why not? Was “CDI!” Just a TP? (like
'Spain!')

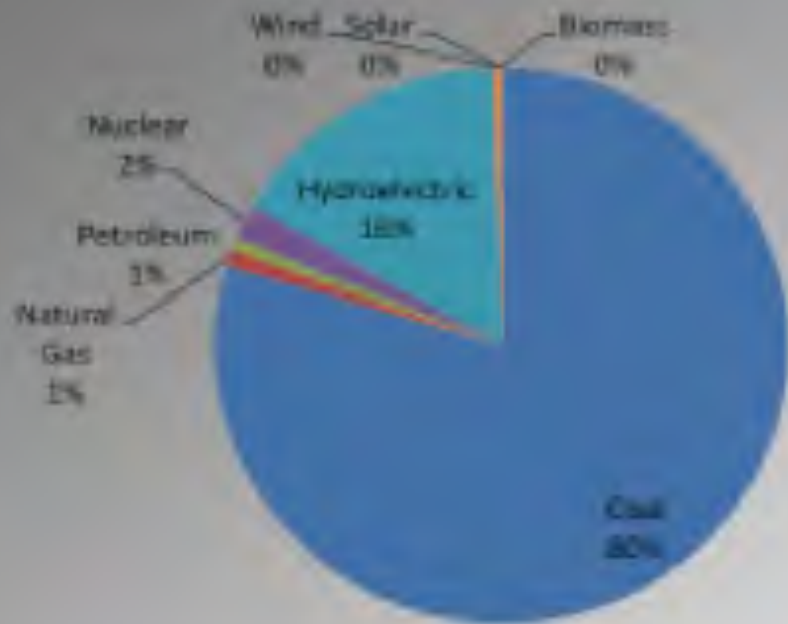
What China is Doing is Building New Electricity Capacity



Source: Energy Information Administration, International Energy Outlook 2011

Coal is China's Present

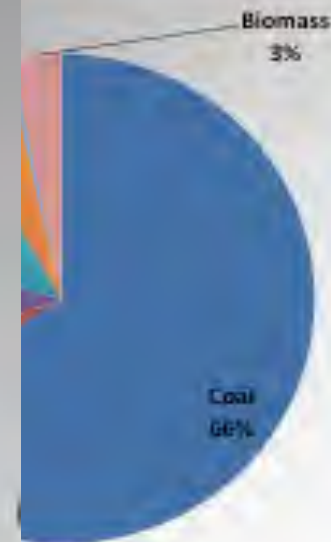
Coal Dominates China's Electric Generation



2008

3,221 billion kilowatt hours

Generation Even in 2035

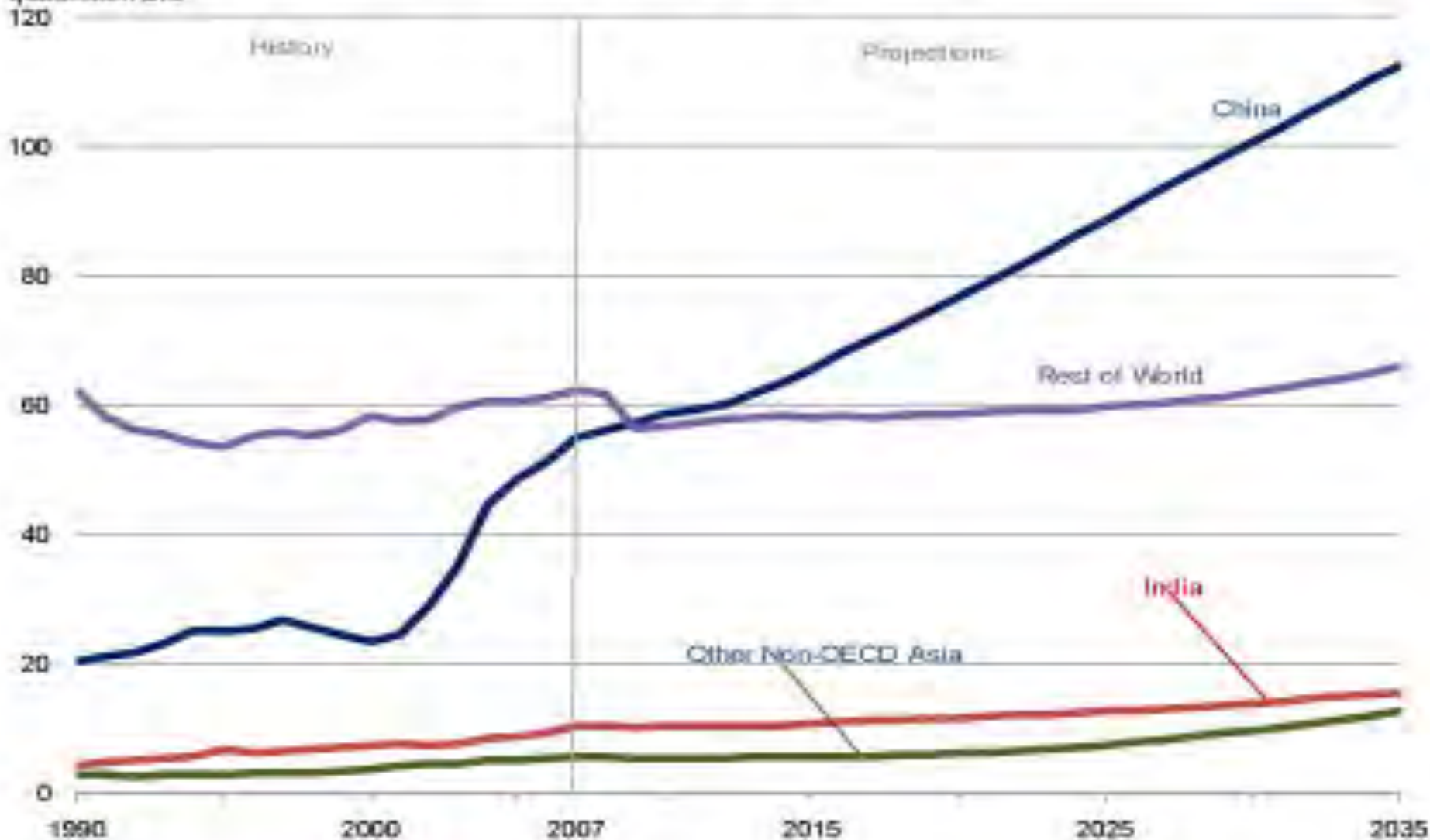


2035
kilowatt hours

outlook 2011

Figure 17. Coal consumption in selected world regions, 1990-2035

quadrillion Btu



plus percent increase in Chinese electricity generation since 2000, with most of the new power coming from coal-fired power plants. Chinese growth averaged 9 percent per year from 2000 to 2010, more than twice the 4 percent global growth rate for coal consumption. And when China is excluded from the

Fri., Nov. 4

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1. COAL:

In a nation addicted to coal, a new province is crowned king


Joel Kirkland, E&E reporter


Published: Friday, November 4, 2011


HOHHOT, China -- It was late spring, and armed police were barring Inner Mongolia University students from leaving campus to protest the death of a herder run over by a coal truck. Students amassed in towns across the province to condemn coal companies they accused of riding roughshod over livestock grazing land.


"They wanted to go to the streets, too!" recounted Tegusbayar, a professor of Mongolian culture. The presence of Chinese security forces kept his students at bay, and dampened the potential for protests to turn violent at the end of May.

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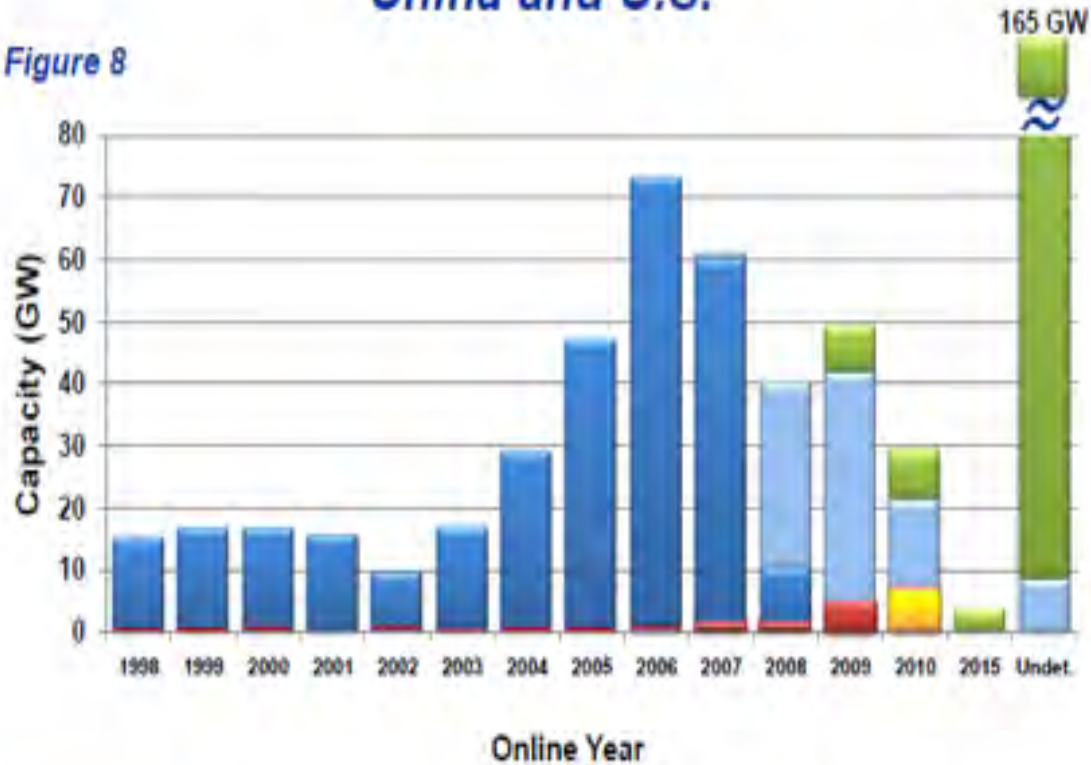
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Coal-Fired Build Rate China and U.S.

Figure 8



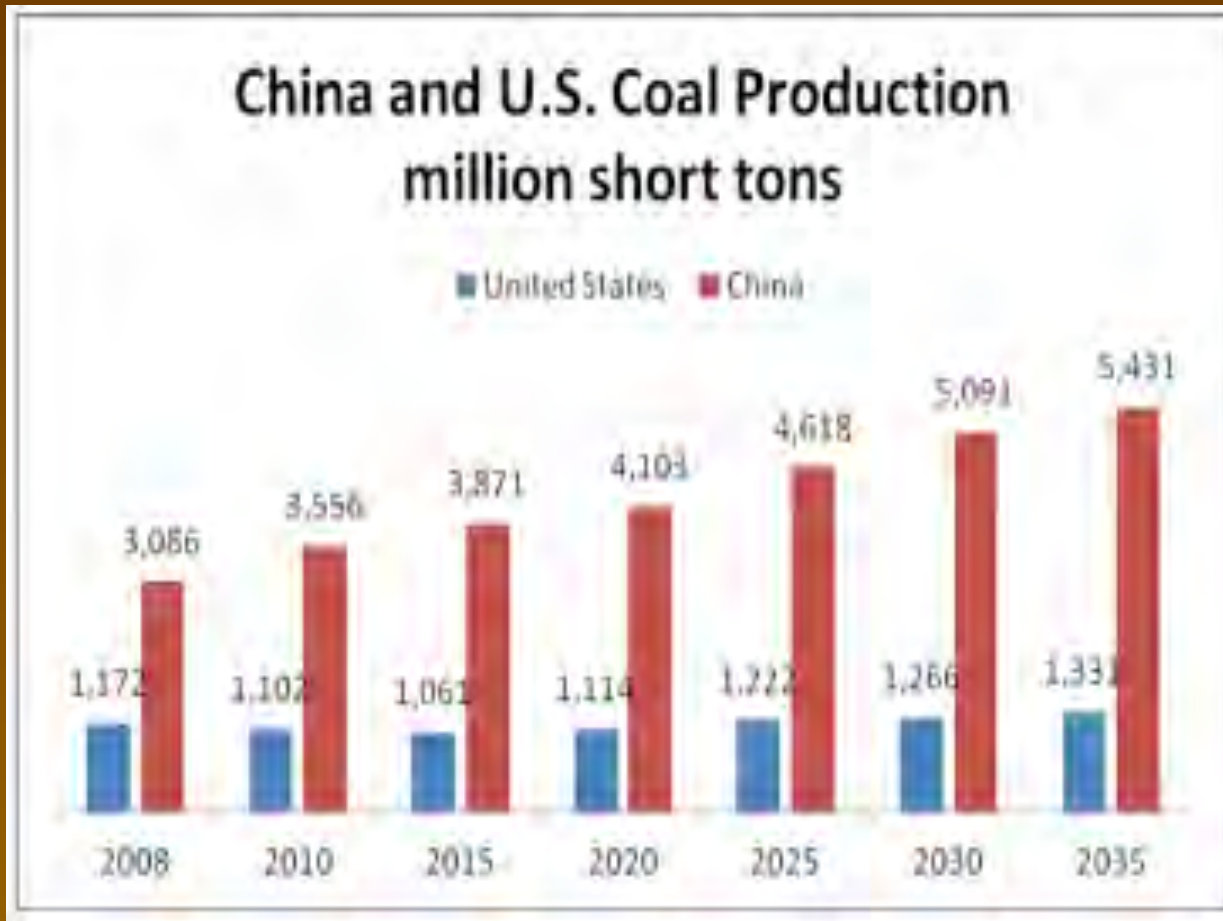
China: Operational Under Construction Planned
 U.S.: Operational Under Construction



NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

Source: Plants - EDF Database - December 2008
 Version: Velocity Suite 1.8/2010

Coal is China's Future



Source: Energy Information Administration, International Energy Outlook 2011

Coal is the Future, Too

From parity
China
double

round 2005,
roughly
year

Long-term trend in global CO2 emissions; 2011 report

Report | 21-09-2011

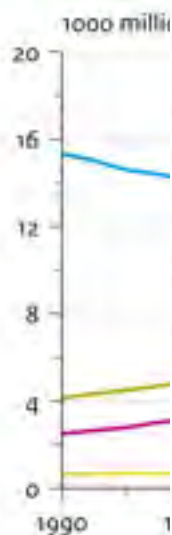


After a 1 percent decline in 2009, global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions increased by more than 5 percent in 2010, which is unprecedented in the last two decades. The industrialised countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol, together with the non-ratifying USA emitted approximately 7.5 percent less CO₂ in 2010 than in 1990 and collectively remain on target to meet the original Kyoto Protocol objective of a 5.2 percent reduction. However their efforts are increasingly hidden in the global picture as their share of CO₂ emissions has dropped from two-thirds to less than half.

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CO₂ emissions



Global CO₂ emissions growth continues the long-term trend

After a 1 percent decline in 2009, global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions increased by more than 5 percent in 2010, which is unprecedented in the last two decades, but similar to 1976, when the global economy was recovering from the first oil crisis and subsequent stock market crash. Continuing growth in the developing nations and economic recovery in the industrialised countries drove the record-breaking 5.8 percent increase in global CO₂ emissions to the all-time high of 33.0 billion tonnes, even though these have not returned to pre-recession levels in most industrialised countries. CO₂ emissions went up in most of the major economies, led by China, USA, India and EU-27 with increases of 10 percent, 4 percent, 9 percent and 3 percent respectively.

The annualised average growth rate in global CO₂ emissions over the last three years of the credit crunch, including a 1 percent increase in 2008 when the first impacts became visible, is 1.7 percent, almost equal to the long-term annual average of 1.9 percent for the preceding two decades back to 1990. Global non-biogenic CO₂ emissions are estimated at 22.7 billion tonnes CO₂ in 1990 and 31.6 billion tonnes in 2008, while the first estimate for 2010 is 33.0 billion tonnes, an increase of 45 percent since 1990, which is the same percentage as in the twenty years before 1990. These figures exclude emissions from biomass burning such as forest fires, which are rather uncertain.

Source: EDGAR 4.2.1

These preliminary estimates have been made by the PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) in cooperation with the Joint Global Warming

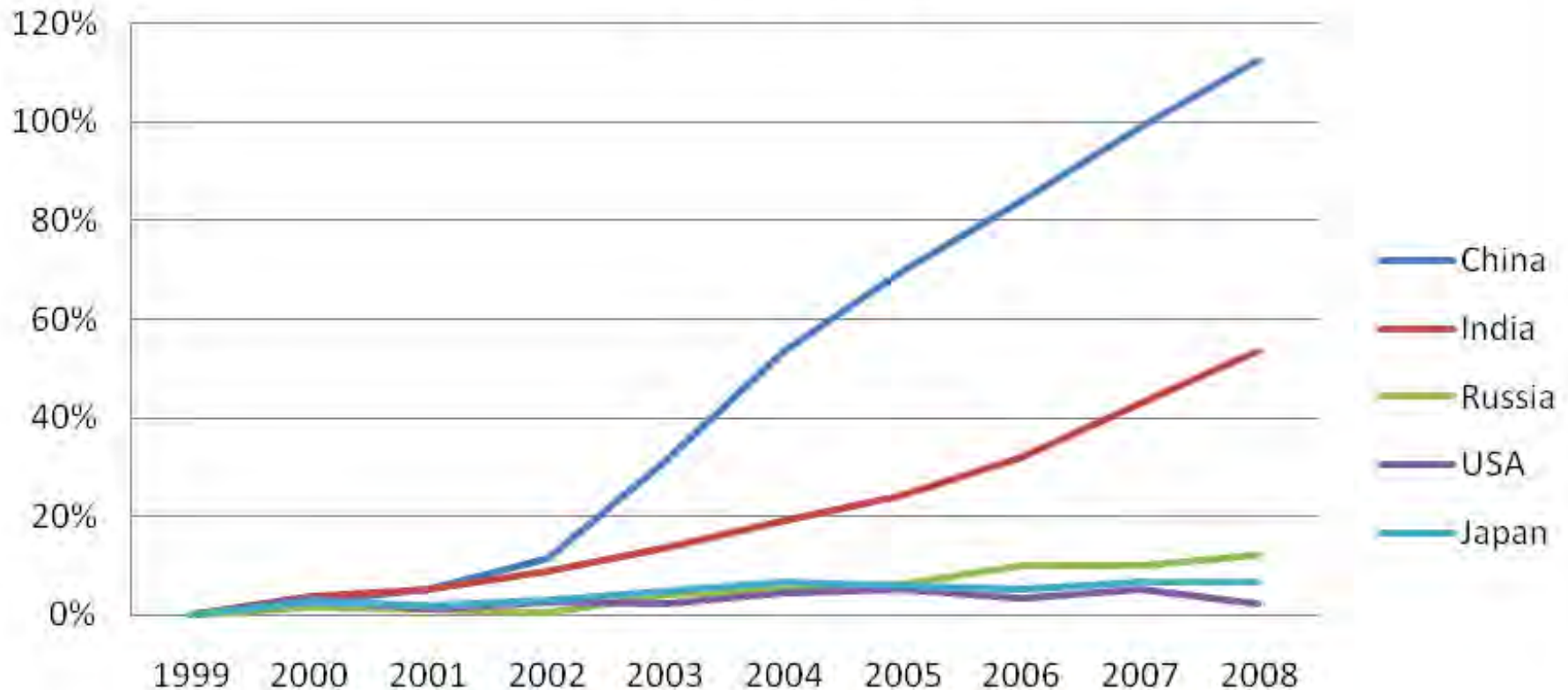
Capacity

emissions per region

- Industrialised countries (Annex I)
- China
- Other developing countries
- International transport

www.pbl.nl

Cumulative Percent Change in CO2 Emissions: 1999-2008



Source: Global Carbon Project, http://lmacweb.env.uea.ac.uk/lequere/co2/CO2_emissions_1980-2008.xls

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Amid poverty, Chinese officials splurge on lavish vanity projects

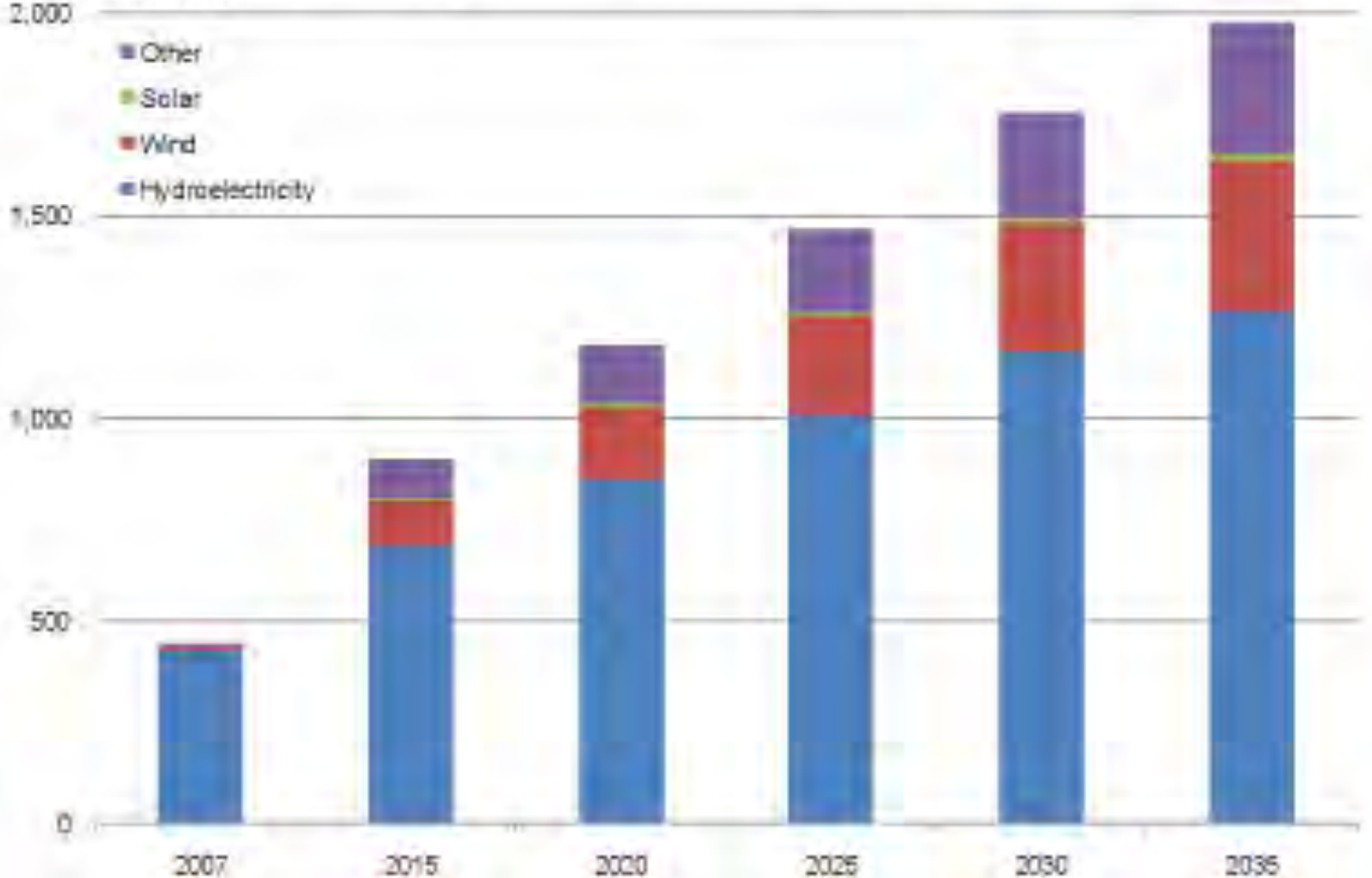
China is rife with extravagant building projects in backwater towns often grappling with poverty.

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Figure 19. Renewable electricity generation in China by energy source, 2007-2035

billion kilowatthours



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ASIA NEWS | OCTOBER 21, 2011, 3:32 A.M. ET

China Faces Potential Winter Power Cuts

Article

Comments (1)



By SIMON HALL

BEIJING—China is again facing the prospect of winter power cuts, and in recent weeks government organizations have issued a series of warnings to prepare industry and consumers for the worst.

The latest comes from the State Electricity Regulatory Commission, which said Thursday that falling hydroelectric power output and tight coal supplies could result in a shortfall of at least 26 million kilowatts in the months ahead.

The state-run Xinhua news agency cited a commission official as saying the situation could worsen due to rising coal prices.

China's benchmark Bohai-Rim Steam-Coal Price Index has risen steadily in the past six weeks, increasing to 847 yuan (about \$133) a metric ton from 826 yuan per ton.

The warnings come at a time China is also experiencing diesel shortages, provoked by reluctance by state oil refiners to either increase output or sell fuel to independent distributors to minimize losses resulting from government-imposed price caps.

Last winter, power cuts and electricity rationing caused a big rise in industry use of diesel for power generation, which prompted a jump in China's oil-product imports.

European companies announce 10,000 job losses

Wind turbine manufacturer Vestas says 2,000 jobs will be cut with some of the losses coming from the UK

Terry Macalister

The Guardian, Wednesday 7 November 2012 12.04 EST



Ditlev Engel, chief executive of Vestas Wind Systems, the world's biggest wind turbine makers . Photograph: Martin Godwin for the Guardian

Leading European companies announced job losses totalling more than 10,000 on Wednesday, underlining the scale of problems facing the continent's manufacturers.

Vestas, the world's largest wind turbine manufacturer, said 2,000 jobs would be cut after it posted an almost doubling of pre-tax losses in the face of falling prices and fierce competition from China.

GREEN COLUMN

High Energy Costs Plaguing Europe

By STANLEY REED

Published: December 26, 2012

High energy costs are emerging as an issue in Europe that is prompting debate, including questioning of the Continent's clean energy initiatives. Over the past few years, Europe has spent tens of billions of euros in an effort to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The bulk of the spending has gone into low-carbon energy sources like wind and [solar power](#) that have needed special tariffs or other subsidies to be commercially viable.

"We embarked on a big transition to a low-carbon economy without taking into account the cost and without factoring in the competitive impact," says Fabien Roques, head of European power and carbon at the energy consulting firm IHS CERA in Paris. "I think there will be a critical review of some of these policies in the next few years."

It's Not Just the 'Green Energy' Bubble...

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Tata Steel sheds 580 jobs in W with several sites to close

By Rhodri Evans, WalesOnline | Nov 23 2012 | Comments (4)

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March 8, 2012 7:48 pm

Tata Steel hits at electricity prices

By Pilita Clark, Environment Correspondent

Tata Steel, one of Britain's largest electricity users, says UK green policies are putting it at such a disadvantage to its rivals in Europe that its future operations are likely to be affected.

In a sign of the fresh industry push gathering against environmental levies ahead of the March 21 Budget, Karl-Ulrich Köhler, head of the Indian group's European business, said Tata's UK plants were paying up to 50 per cent more for their electricity than were sites in countries such as France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Tata Steel, one of Britain's largest electricity users, says UK green policies are putting it at such a disadvantage to its rivals in Europe that its future operations are likely to be affected. The main reason was that the UK lagged behind other countries' efforts to cap or ease the burden of renewable energy incentives on industry, he said, handing a big advantage to Tata's rivals. --Pilita Clark, [Financial Times, 8 March 2012](#)

The Telegraph

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UK faces job losses as businesses threaten to flee abroad to escape green energy levies

British industry's ability to compete with companies overseas is under threat from punitive green energy costs, the new president of the CBI has told The Sunday Telegraph.



The new president of the CBI Sir Roger Carr Photo: Felipe Truebs

Robert Mendick, Edward Malmick and Andrew Cave

7:45 AM BST 12 Jun 2011

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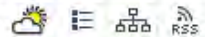


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Green Suicide: Emission Rules Threaten More Manufacturing Jobs

Tuesday, 18 October 2011 19:18 | David Robertson, The Times



European legislation has thrown the future of 750 jobs in the North of England into doubt after Rio Tinto said that it would dispose of one of its smelters there.

The Anglo-Australian miner announced plans yesterday to sell global assets worth an estimated \$8 billion (£5 billion) as it looks to restructure its aluminium division.

One asset that Rio wants to offload is the Northumberland-based Lynemouth smelter and power station. However, union officials and politicians are concerned that the company might struggle to find a buyer because of legislation that requires huge investment. The power station breaches limits imposed by the European Union and must reduce emissions and buy [carbon] credits to stay open after 2013.

Rio hinted at the problem yesterday when it said that Lynemouth could be closed if a buyer was not found.

Aluminium smelters need large amounts of energy to operate and typically have a dedicated source of power. The Lynemouth smelter, which produces 178,000 tonnes of aluminium a year, was established in 1974 to take advantage of local coal. The Government invested heavily in the project to provide employment as coalmines shut down. Rio has been in talks with the Government to turn its power station into a biomass-burning generator, but this would be expensive.

About 620 people are employed at the smelter and a further 120 at the power station.

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The £250m in green tax breaks to protect British business from EU environmental rules

By KIRSTY WALKER

Last updated at 3:04 PM on 29th November 2011

Comments (2) | Share | Tweet | Like

George Osborne today unveiled a £250million package of tax breaks for British businesses who have been 'burdened' with environmental taxes.

The Chancellor said that that he was deeply 'worried' about the impact of so-called green taxes being imposed not just in Britain but from the EU.

And he warned that they threaten to drive business abroad. Mr Osborne said: 'We are not going to save the planets by shutting down our steel mills, aluminium smelters and paper manufacturers.'



© EPA

Help is at hand: George Osborne has announced tax breaks for UK companies which use large amounts of energy such as steelworks (file picture)

In a major U-turn, the Chancellor said he will try to help companies that use large amounts of energy.

His move comes amid growing concern that...

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red tape were partly to blame in Cumberland, risking 600 jobs.

able business because its energy legislation".

carbon price floor, announced on trading and large combustil

ers Group said Rio Tinto was

So Much for 'Green Jobs', Boom Times Bastiat is *still* right



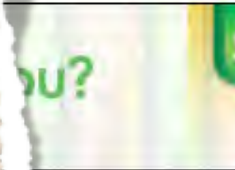
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CHARLES LANE

Liberals' green injustice

Lat
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For a sense of where this may lead, look at Germany, whose crash program to replace nuclear power with wind and solar is boosting electricity rates. Der Spiegel reports that 200,000 long-term unemployed lost power in 2011 because they couldn't pay their electric bills.

Democrats try to square this circle by talking up "green jobs," but expensive electricity is bad for industry, as Germany is discovering. Fact is, subsidies for green energy do not so much create jobs as shift them around.

by the Obama administration.

'Jobs' is not an argument

Quick, name something that doesn't 'create jobs'

- ❑ Energy policy should not be jobs program
- ❑ And if it is, go where the 'real' jobs are
- ❑ Sustainable jobs producing viable sources
- ❑ Leading to more jobs in broader economy
- ❑ "Green jobs" argument turns logic on head
- ❑ Isn't an argument but admission have none

“Clean Energy” Economy = Good! *Unless it were to appear feasible, of course*

- ❧ Green energy is the threat –
wait, the p
 - ❧ “If you ask
discover a
because of
Amory Lovin
 - ❧ “If super-c
grow too r
 - ❧ “Like givin
Paul Ehrlich
 - ❧ “It's the worst thing that could happen to our planet.” –
Eco-writer Jeremy Rifkin
- ...strous for us to
ant energy
een Energy guru
- ...will humanity
- ...d” – Stanford’s









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Mon., Nov. 7

Taming Unruly Wind Power

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13.



Matthew Ryan Williams for The New York Times

A wind farm near Ellensburg, Wash. Utilities have asked homeowners to help store excess energy to protect the grid.

By MATTHEW L. WALD

Published: November 4, 2011

For decades, electric companies have swung into emergency mode when demand soars on blistering hot days, appealing to households to use less power. But with the rise of [wind energy](#), utilities in the [Pacific Northwest](#) are sometimes dealing with the opposite: moments when there is too much electricity for the grid to soak up.

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Times Topic: Wind Power

Green

and the environment

So in a novel pilot project, they have recruited consumers to draw in excess electricity when that happens, storing it in a basement water heater or a space heater outfitted by the utility. The effort is rooted in some brushes with danger

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Remember: to be an alternative something must be... an alternative

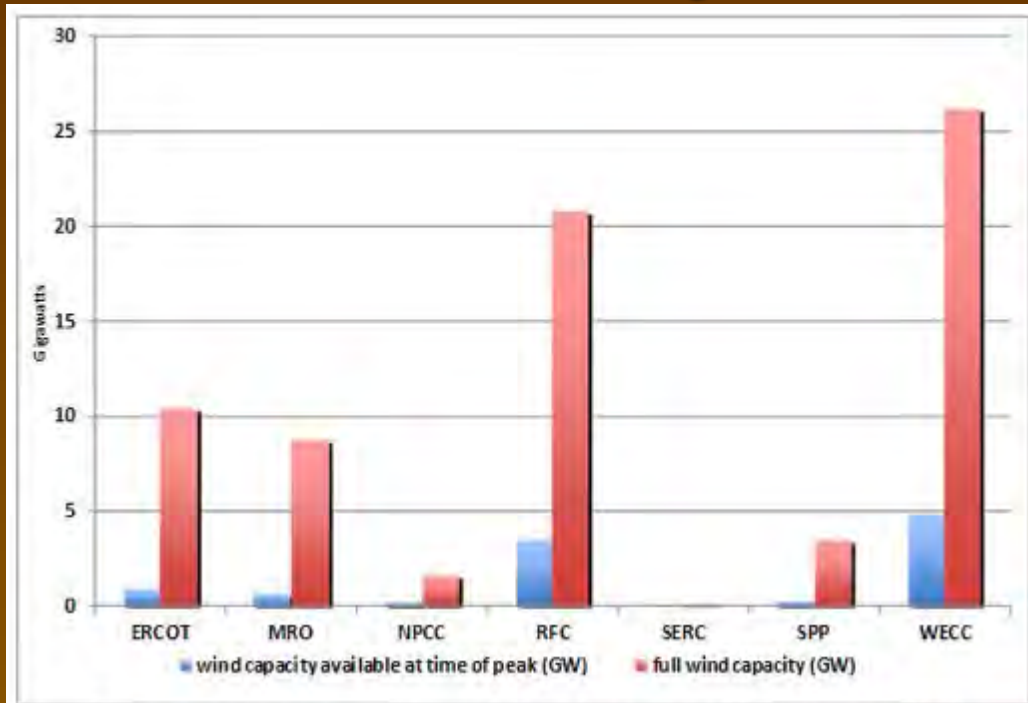


Figure 1: Industry Projections of Wind Capacity by NERC Region, 2019

NERC region	Wind peak capacity value (%)
ERCOT	8.7
MRO	8
NPCC	13.2
RFC	16.6
SERC	8
SPP	8.2
WECC	18.5

Table 1: Planning Projections for Wind Capacity, 2019

Source: Energy Information Administration.



Wind power versus fossil fuels



- ⊕ Electrify New York City
- ⊕ Blanket Connecticut



- ⊕ One gas-fired generating plant – or
- ⊕ 13,000 wind turbines

NYC





Wind power versus fossil fuels



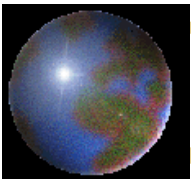
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- ⊕ One gas-fired generating plant – or
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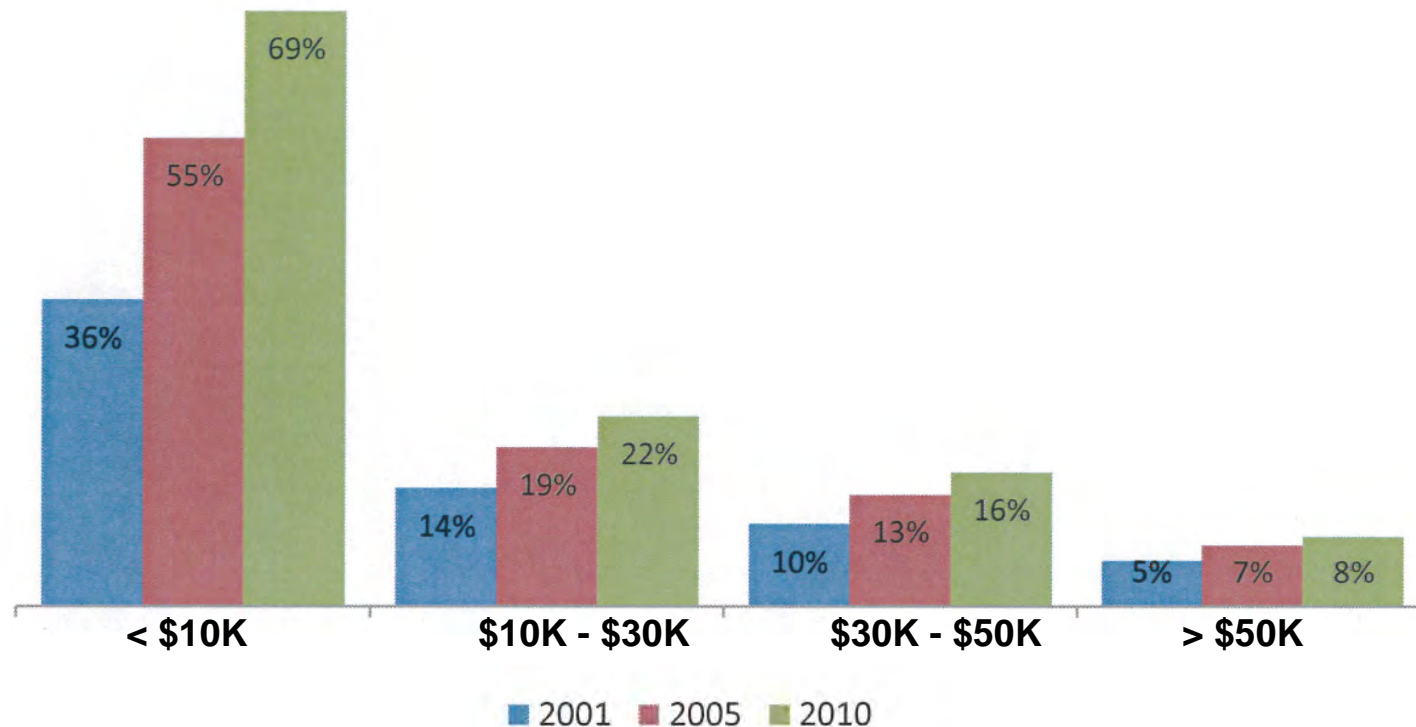




The poor bear a disproportionate burden when it comes to increasing energy prices*

*'But don't worry, we'll just tax Big Business!'

U.S. Energy Costs as Percentage of Average Annual After-Tax Household Income



SOURCE: "Energy Cost Burdens on American Families," American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity
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